

KANSAS FARMER

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Communications.

Some Points Well Stated.

The following is taken from a letter to a gentleman in this city and was written by one who has unquestionably been a close observer of what was going on about him in the Arkansas Valley, where he resides. Much that he says is applicable elsewhere as well as in Barton county and we commend a careful consideration of it.

* * * Some modes of farming are conspicuous; they may all be reduced to two general classes—superficial and thorough; the first predominating very largely, the two being in the ratio of six to one, which may be called "putting it mildly." For example:—an honest farmer wants to raise 50 acres of corn, 60 acres of wheat, and 30 acres of oats, leaving 20 for various sorts. He has a boy to help him. He starts out with his team, cutting furrows one-half mile long. He thinks he ought to plow deep so corn will grow. He does so. His boy drops the seed, while paternal ancestor cuts another furrow four feet from the other; and, while the dutiful son drops corn in this, he effectually covers the other with his plow, for it is never seen again in any shape whatever. Finding it did not come up, after a time he plows and plants half as much ground when it is too late to insure a crop for that year. Next year he determines to plant 50 acres of corn. He cuts the furrow shallow, so the corn will come up; and it surely does, and makes a good start, "because it hath not much deepness of earth," and that is all it does make. The plowing is "too thin" to produce anything. This is one way some men attempt to raise corn for two years,—become discouraged about corn, quit it, and pronounce against it.

The wheat crop is treated on a different plan. The breaking is two inches deep. The re-breaking is the same, and altogether is work that is thin enough; "too thin" for a crop, because there was none! Next year he plows deeper, in fact quite as deep as possible, having delayed it for one reason or another until quite too late to do it thoroughly, which is more needful here than in Ohio, Iowa or Illinois. Yes, he plows deep. He harrows. He sows, and the seed grows, sure enough, but not very long, for the simple reason that the rootlets strike a chunk or a hole below, there not having been sufficient rain to dissolve the hard, unharrowed clods and lumps. The deep plowing has produced no wheat, is the sequel; and the shallow plowing produced none the year before; and so there is discouragement as to corn, and more denunciation of the country, and specially severe denunciation if still more provoked by having mortgaged his team to procure farm machinery for which there is now no use. His other crops succeeding in the same way, the man makes up his mind that he is beyond the rain belt,—too high up,—too far west, or something;—sells his claim; gets a pass and goes back where he ought to have stayed.

Some men put all into wheat,—mistake grand enough if any one crop were to cover the quarter section, no matter where. No man can attend so much ground well. But there is a frequent boast. Now I maintain that any farm in this section of country can be made to produce sufficient for a fair livelihood.

1st. Let the farmer take in hand *only so much as he can do well*. More is ruinous.

2d. Let wheat ground be plowed soon enough, so it can be re-plowed and re-harrowed, and settle down before the wheat is drilled in.

Such treatment will, without doubt, insure a crop. He will not have more than *half as many acres of wheat*; but he will have something to reap, and that's what he is after.

3d. So in respect to corn. It must have deep plowing in this part of Kansas. It needs constant attention. Weeds must be kept down, the soil kept stirred up as soon as (?) the corn is up so as to catch the (?) ammonia from the passing air and other fertilizing properties that come along, and that will attract the dew. This will produce corn, and more corn than the shallow or "cut and cover" plan adopted by so many; not to speak of the neglect covered with.

Lately I have traveled with horse and buggy one hundred and ten miles and return and during the journey I took notice of the crops. All the way from Nickerson to Spearville there

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is not a field of corn that has had good attention, but is yielding its increase. All such fields are making good returns, and not one of them is bleached or blanched by the hot July sun. On the other hand, every field that is full of sand-burrs or other weeds is "dead and gone."

I came here three years ago, and bought ten acres of land,—an exceptional patch,—which I had broken *four inches* deep. I then had it rolled, harrowed, and planted with a planter; and some of it was cultivated with a two-horse walking cultivator, to see how it would do. It worked well. There was as good corn on this first breaking as on any other land. Next year it was re-broken *six inches* deep, planted to corn, well attended to, and I find the same a good crop,—a paying crop. On a patch that was worked deeper with mattock and spade I planted potatoes. They were put in eight inches deep. They turned out well. From this I took the cue, and planted three-quarters

great deal of damage by burning wheat, oats, and hay in the stack, buildings, etc.

Besides the protection of property, which properly made fire-guards give, they are of immense value, indirectly, in keeping the vast amount of grass on the plains from being burned; which grass when left standing over the next season affords us an excellent mulch, protecting the surface of the earth and prevent radiation of heat and evaporation of water; and holding more of the water that falls in rains than is held when burnt so as to let it flow off rapidly.

Thus the earth is enabled to imbibe more moisture and give it off again by evaporation, adding to the humidity of the air, which, with other causes, will increase the rain fall,—the great desideratum of Western Kansas. In fact, I believe one great cause of the increase of the rain fall in Kansas is the old grass left over by being protected by stock men for winter range for their stock. There is more old grass left

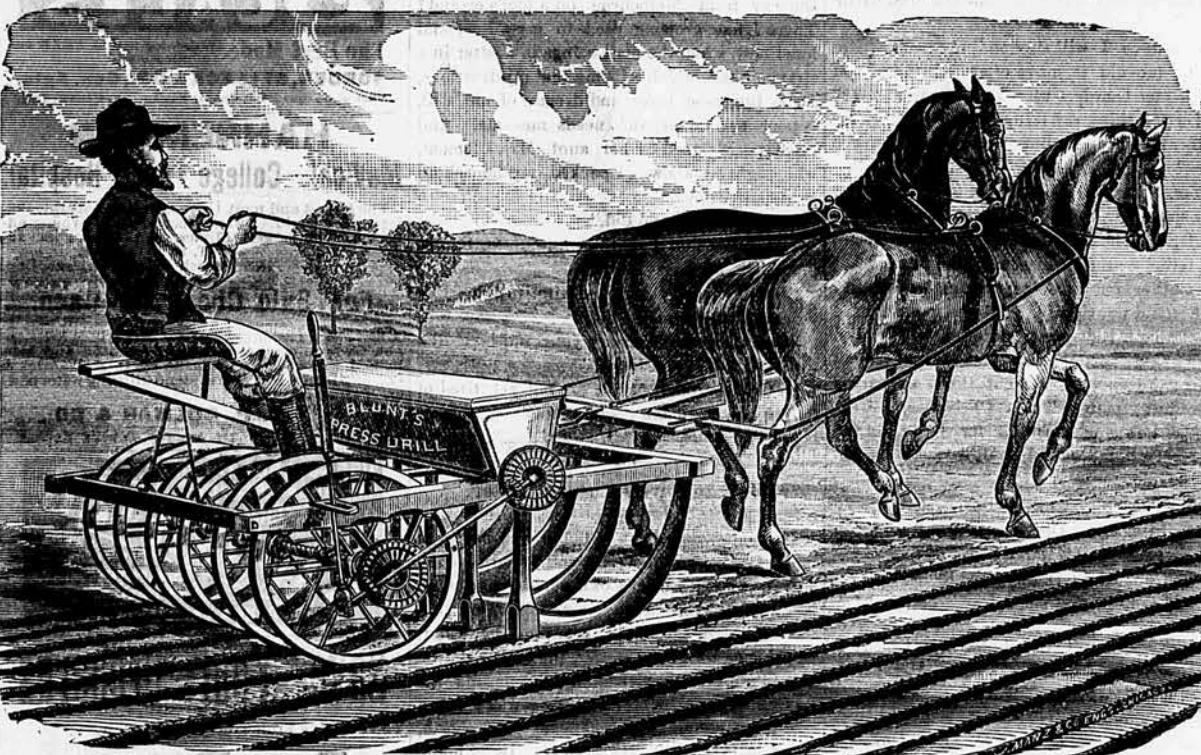
and about immigrants; there have been more Swedes come to Osage City and vicinity this season, than altogether in the eleven previous years I have lived here. I know that there are many Swede people who like whisky but not all nor the most of them.

ANDERS NELSON,
Stotler, Lyon Co., Kas.

Miscellaneous.

Blunt's Press Drill.

As will be seen from the cut, the Press Drill opens up the ground for the reception of the seed, with a shear, which is followed by a wheel that presses the earth on the seed. The drill is so constructed that the operator can throw part or all his weight on the shears, and thus press them into the ground the desired depth; or he can throw part or all his



The Blunt Press Drill.

of an acre this year, and have sold \$100 worth, while most others complain of having none. My corn this year stands like a forest when one is in it. Though the crop is not so heavy because of the hot July winds, yet it is remunerative. My garden excels.

The sure return for labor bestowed will always be realized, I believe. There may be exceptions to the rule; but the rule stands.

It is very much so with tree-culture. I have trees 10 feet high from cuttings put in two years ago. Trees need attention. I have some fine trees from this year's cuttings.

Now, I contend that there is a great lack of thorough cultivation of the soil. No plowing is too deep. No soil can be stirred too often. Let the labor in planting not be spared. Let the seed be of the best quality. In these respects the farming here has been wanting; if not in one thing, it has been in another.

When my work in planting potatoes was done on the 25th of last March, the man remarked: "Now if you do not have potatoes it will not be because you have not done work enough on them." He was in haste to get mine done so he could plant for himself. He did plant for himself, and got none! Such is the difference. Such differences induce many to go back to their father-in-law's.

If no man had more than 60 acres in crops leaving the 100 acres untouched, except as the Creator made it, there would be three times more produced than is the case. There is too much ambition to boast of *many acres planted*, "that only lendeth to poverty." It has been more than once said that—"his six acres produce more than many a large farm." But the same ratio of work to the acre will do as well on a large farm as on a small one. I find many who think it is all luck with me. There is no luck about it. Nothing but the application of common sense.

Make Fire Guards—Do Not Burn the Prairies.

It is time to prepare fire guards ready to protect from prairie fires which usually commence in early autumn and which have already occurred in western Kansas this summer, doing a

unburnt this season than was ever known in this part of Kansas, and we have had plenty of rain and much less wind than usual.

But I am not writing to show how to increase the rain fall on the plains, but to show the necessity of preparing fire guards in season, and the benefit of keeping the prairie grass from being burned at all.

It is of great benefit to farm lands to be protected from the sun's rays as much as possible. One summer's shading of the soil will tell largely in the next season's crop upon it.

In this connection I will also condemn a common practice of western farmers of burning off stubble and weeds. Never burn vegetable matter to get it out of the way. With a good plow and a sharp rolling cutter, any weeds and stubble can be plowed under where they will rot and enrich the land.

The sandy soils of western Kansas need more vegetable mould, and we can increase it by keeping the prairie grass from burning and plowing under the stubble, stalks, weeds, and trash that we can. Constant cropping of a soil without feeding it will exhaust it sooner or later.

B. P. HANAN.
Arlington, Kas.

The Sober Swedes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—I noticed in your issue of June 29th, an article signed "L. N. H.", containing a letter from his son in Sweden who is a railroad inspector. He says times are very hard in Sweden, which I know to be so, and that all do not get 1,500 kronor per year, but the most of them less. He wants his father to "come home and escort us all to America, but not to Kansas," on account of the prohibitory law, for which I am glad, for a man that cannot make a living in Sweden on 1,500 kronor a year cannot do much in Kansas.

What we need here is industrious, temperate people; drunkards we do not need.

weight and that of the front part of the drill on the wheels. He is thus, and with the aid of the gauges on each side of the drill, enabled to govern the depth of the grain as desired. Simply sliding back on the seat bench enables the operator to raise the shears out of the ground, which is necessary in turning. The press wheels are arranged with springs and ratchets to turn the shafts with a forward motion, and to turn on the shaft with a backward motion, the operator is thus enabled to turn as easily as if there were only two wheels.

The gauges are located on the end of the seed box and rest on top of the connecting arm, and are slotted so as to be raised or lowered to effect the depth of the furrows as desired.

The press drill has a force feed which is not exceeded by any other feed in simplicity, even distribution of seed and reliability. The amount sown is easily regulated and without extra pieces.

To those who have not used the Press Drill and have not considered its merits sufficient to give it a trial, we would respectfully refer to our general observation of the effect of rolling or pressing the earth over seed of all kinds, and feel confident they will agree with the claims made.

In times gone by, when we covered corn with a hoe, we found a benefit in placing a No 9 on top the hills, and now get a better result by rolling or pressing the entire row, and if the season be very dry, by rolling the spaces between the rows, thus inducing a prompt, even, vigorous and continued growth.

In planting potatoes and garden seed we get a like result from pressing the earth on the seed. The wheat grower has observed that the germ appears earlier in the wheel tracks made by a fluke drill or a wagon drawn over a field just after sowing, that in some cases there is several days' difference in the time of appearance of that rolled by the wheel and that not rolled.

Owing to the ground and season being dry, without doubt a large per cent. of the grain not thus covered, either does not sprout or sprouts and makes a feeble effort to grow and from lack of nourishment from the soil, dies.

In recognition of this probability the farmer considers it necessary to put in more wheat when sown broadcast then if drilled with a fluke drill. Farmers who are acquainted with these methods of seeding and the use of the Press Drill generally agree that while there is a saving in seed in the use of the fluke drill over broadcast sowing, there is quite as much difference over the fluke in the use of the Press Drill, owing to its superior method of planting the seed.

The genuine Blunts Press Drill is sold only by the inventor G. G. Blunt, Chicago Ill, or his authorized agents. All correspondence should be addressed to him or to L. Mayo, Leavenworth, general agent for Kansas.

Adulteration of Sugar.

In England as well as in this country the subject of food adulteration is attracting uncommon attention, and legislation has been called upon to assist in protecting the innocent consumer, upon whom countless frauds have been committed. Many of the staple articles of food, such as milk, butter, and flour were found by a recent analysis to contain an average of over 15 per centum of adulteration. In some cases the foreign matter was found to be merely harmless, but in many more cases the adulterations were noxious and highly injurious to health.

The most extensive adulteration practiced in this country are those which effects a prime necessity of rich and poor alike—sugar. It is a fact not widely known that the sugar interest of the United States ranks *first* in importance and extent of all departments of commerce, and of the entire imports into the states *one-sixth* in bulk and value in sugar.

These broad facts indicate the vastness of the sugar consumption, and the fact that sugar enters largely into nearly all forms of infants' food that are used as a substitute for their mothers' milk is a cogent reason why dangerous adulteration of sugar should be prevented.

All laws that have been devised prove practically inoperative so far as protecting the consumer who buys in small quantities, for though the refiner who makes a business of adulterating sugar may be required to label his packages "New Process" or even name the deleterious substance with which pure sugar is debased, still the consumer rarely sees the original package, or if he does, is unlikely to examine it closely. The principal substance used in the debasement of sugar is starch made from corn, commonly known as glucose, which although not as harmful as many other substances with which sugars are adulterated, is still comparatively worthless in saccharine power, and, therefore, fraudulent when offered as sugar.

But the danger of putting into the delicate stomachs of infants sugar that is contaminated with muriatic acid, muriate of tin or other harmful substances, cannot be exaggerated, and the use of "New Process" sugar should be discouraged by all reputable dealers, and with greater emphasis by consumers who can demand sugars that are known to be pure. The most extensive sugar refiners in the world are Messrs. Havemeyer & Elder, and it is a satisfaction to be able to state that every package of sugar sent out from their refineries (which in extent are like a city in themselves in Brooklyn, E. D.) contains a guarantee that it is absolutely pure. The wise consumer will not need to be told that it is better economy to buy pure sugar or syrup than that which has been reduced in strength.

Of course the safest way to secure pure sugar is to purchase an original package, and at the extensive refineries we have named *half-barrels* are put up as well as barrels, and contain the guarantee to which affidavit was published Nov. 18, 1878. In buying a diamond or a piece of silk, the purchaser who displays the greatest wisdom is the one who relies on the reputation of a great name as a guarantee of the excellence of an article of which he is comparatively ignorant, and an affidavit issued from the great refineries of the Havemeyers is as certain a guarantee of the purity of sugar as is obtainable.

It is an interesting fact to note that the guarantee of the Havemeyers is not an endorsement of their sugar based upon the reports of foremen or other subordinates, but a statement of positive practical knowledge of the active members of a vast industrial establishment.

The *Sanitary Engineer*, a journal that has made itself an authority on matters of hygiene, remarks in an recent issue that each of a number named groups of food, in which adulteration is practiced, "contains material for years of careful investigation and study" by the gentlemen appointed by the State Board of Health. Pending the appearance of reports from these gentlemen, which will probably reveal many strange facts, consumers of sugar at least have a safeguard.—*New York Times*.

The Farm and Stock.

Improved Ideas of Quality in The Draft Horse.

In one thing there has been a very marked change in the popular idea of the draft horse for use in this country: A few years ago great size was considered the one thing needful in a draft horse. They were not exactly bought and sold by the pound, like cattle or swine, but the weight of the horse was one of the first questions asked; quality was lost sight of. This rage for size led to the importation of many miserable brutes, and to the perpetuation of many glaring defects in conformation, and to the transmission of much hereditary unsoundness. But, thanks to the judgment of discriminating buyers, the public has come to understand that it takes something besides flesh and bone to make a good horse. Quality, action, endurance, and temperament are now closely scrutinized by all breeders of intelligence, as well as by the buyers of horses for the great markets; and the importer or breeder who now neglects these essentials in his selections must go into some other business.

What will be the ultimate effect of this enormous influx of foreign draft blood upon the horse stock of our western states, where these importations mainly find a lodgment, remains to be seen. As before remarked, it is at present a profitable business, both to the importer and to the breeder; and we are satisfied that the general increase in size, which must inevitably result from the extensive use of these draft stallions, cannot fail to furnish us with a substantial improvement if our subsequent breeding shall be wisely conducted.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

The Chinch Bug Pest.

Not for many years has the complaint in regard to the ravages of the wheat fields by chinch bugs been so wide-spread as during the current season. In some sections the reports represent the crop as almost totally destroyed by these pests, and wherever they have appeared the yield has been materially lessened and the quality deteriorated. The fact, however, that the principal damage done has been on old land, i.e., fields that have been cultivated for years, and that the grain grown on new ground has suffered comparatively little, shows that a succession of crops have taken from the soil properties that are objectionable to the bugs, and suggests that if farmers hope to make wheat raising profitable in the future, they must restore those properties by a free use of fertilizers that are requisite for promoting a vigorous growth of the wheat plant. Many years since, the attention of the writer was called to two pieces of wheat sown side by side on the same farm, with identical seed and tillage.

The land had been cultivated for nearly 50 years, and having become exhausted, the son of the original settler sold it for what he could get and migrated west in search of virgin soil. The new proprietor having been accustomed to the use of fertilizers, at once commenced to apply those at his command, consisting of barn yard manure with a slight mixture of wood ashes and land plaster. When we visited the farm, the wheat was just passing out of the milk; that on the fertilized land stood thick on the ground 30 to 36 inches high with unusually large, well filled heads, and was free from insects, while that on the land where no fertilizers had been used was thin and sickly, with short heads, and was literally covered with chinch bugs which from the indications would soon make a finish of it, as we were afterward informed they did; yet they never attacked the grain on the manured land, although the two pieces were only divided by the furrow up to where manure had been applied. In conversing with the proprietor, he stated that he had never seen chinch bugs or Hessian fly in wheat where the land had received a free dressing with fertilizers rich in nitrogen.

Other farmers in the immediate neighborhood made similar statements, and the fact that wheat grown on virgin soils of the western and northwestern prairies is comparatively free from ravages of insects, further confirms the statement that they seldom attack the wheat until the soil has lost a liberal percentage of its nitrogen and phosphates.

It is useless for American farmers to suppose that their land once produced fine crops without fertilizers that they will always do so; and the sooner they restore to the land those properties that have been taken from it by years of tillage, the sooner they will see their fields producing as they did when their land possessed its virgin vigor.—*Farmers Review*.

Keep the Work Ahead.

There has been some excuse for being behind with work during certain portions of the present season, but we should have caught up before this, brother farmers. The Spring was so late that work was necessarily behind hand, and for a time it looked as if confusion and backwardness were to be the order of the day. But there is an end to all things, and there came one to that unfortunate state of affairs. We got our crops into the ground, and our time and hands were free for devotion to other duties. But the reader has doubtless noticed that some people are always behind. They do not get their wheat and oats sown and corn planted until everybody else is done; are a week or ten days behind in cutting their hay or harvesting their grain, are in fact always in the rear. This sometimes is the result of a

lack of system, sometimes of a deficiency of executive ability, and occasionally, perhaps, of indolence. Whatever the cause may be matters but little, for the inevitable result of such a course is failure. Two farmers living side by side, often are the widest apart in degree of prosperity. Their farms may have been originally equal in point of fertility and other natural advantages, but one of these men will prosper from year to year while the other will go backward all the time. The one that is prosperous is always alert and always on time; he is abreast with the foremost. No other man in the community gets his crops in sooner, and no other one cultivates them more promptly. The natural consequence is clean tillage, good crops, and a properly saved harvest. The other man has four times as much work to do, and a vast deal less reward. He does not give his crops an even chance with the weeds, which are well started even before his planting is done, and then by neglecting to cultivate as soon as he might, he finds that when he does get at it that what might have been an easy job has become a desperate one. Weeds do not rest. They are what would be called enterprising, if their activity in growth were a part of human action. They leap upward and root downward, and many a farmer, simply by neglect, has often found them to be determined enemies.

The man who is always behind often finds it a costly and disagreeable business to gather the harvest. He don't get into the wheat or oat field, until, perhaps, the winds and storms have come and lodged the grain, nor into the corn field until the Winter, with all its rigor, is upon him. To say nothing of the losses which occur from the damages to the crop under such circumstances, the work is trying and unpleasant. Surely farm work is hard enough under the most favorable circumstances, and its severity should not be augmented. Good farming necessitates promptness, and the best of us have been sufficiently negligent sometimes in our experience to know how unprofitable it is. The neglect of some little duty on the farm, which if promptly attended to would have required but a few moments time, has often required several hours time.

We should be so thoroughly up with our principal work that the minor matters on the farm can at all times receive attention.

Nothing should be permitted to get away from us or with us. Neatness about the premises should always be kept in view; and in this connection we desire to remark that a farm will never be neat while the roads are permitted to be overrun with weeds, not to say bushes. Every farmer should endeavor to kill the weeds along the roads on which his farm lies. Now is about the time to cut them down—a little late for some of them—but slash them down anyhow, and next year begin at the proper time.

It is distressing to ride along a road which is densely fringed on either side with weeds and bushes. Not only this, but their seeds ripens and is carried on the farm to furnish additional work the next season, or to injure pastures and hay.

If we examine ourselves very carefully, we shall find that our neglect of either large or small duties in farm life, is largely habit-carelessness has become a habit; and like all habits, it will not easily be broken. But it can be nevertheless; any habit can be reformed. If we will adopt a strict system of life, and carry it out to the letter, year after year, we shall soon find that it will become natural and we will always be up in farm work, and always attentive to the little things about the premises.—*Western Rural*.

Saddle Horses and Saddle Gaits.

There is an increasing demand of late for good saddle horses, and many of the fairs this season are paying much more attention than formerly to this class. The Chicago fair especially is giving great prominence to saddle horses in its premium list, which may be taken as something of an indication of the drift of popular demand.

The gaits that especially commend a horse for use in the saddle are, the walk, the fox-trot, the single foot, and the rack. The walk is a gait understood by every body; but everybody does not understand that a good saddle horse ought to be able to go a square walk at the rate of five miles an hour. The fox-trot is faster than the square walk, and the horse will usually take a few steps at this gait when changing from a fast-walk to a trot. It may be easily taught to most horses by urging them slightly beyond their ordinary walking speed, and when they strike the fox-trot step, holding them to it. They will soon learn to like it, and it is one of the easiest of gaits for both horse and rider.

The single-foot differs somewhat from the fox-trot, and has been described as exactly intermediate between the true trot and the true walk. Each foot appears to move independently of the other, with a sort of pit-a-pat, one-at-a-time motion, and it is a much faster gait than the fox-trot.

The rack is very nearly allied to the true pacing gait, the difference being that in the latter the hind foot keeps exact time with the fore foot of the same side, making it what has been called a literal or one-side-at-a-time motion, while in the former, the hind foot touches the ground slightly in advance of the fore foot on the same side. The rack is not so fast a gait as the true pace; but is a very desirable gait in a saddle horse. In addition, the perfect saddle horse should be able to trot, pace, and gallop, and should be quick, nervous, and elastic in all his motions, without a particle of dulness or sluggishness in his nature. His

mouth should be sensitive, and he should respond instantly to the slightest motion of the rein in the hands of the rider. A poor and clumsy rider however, will soon spoil the best-trained saddle horse in the world, and such a person should never be permitted to mount a horse that is exceptionally valuable for that purpose. A "plug" horse and a "plug" rider may well go together; but keep a really good, well-trained saddle horse for one who knows how to enjoy this most health-giving, exhilarating, and delightful of out-door exercise.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Soak Corn For Hogs.—How To Do It.

During the summer months corn gets hard and dry, and if it happens to be a rough variety, hogs will eat no more of it than will keep them in decent living condition. At such a time it is profitable to soak the corn, as by that means we partially restore it to the condition of the roasting ear, and every farmer knows that it is the time that hogs will grow or fatten to the best advantage.

There is no doubt that corn in the process of hardening undergoes some chemical changes; how these changes occur may be left to chemists to explain, but that sugar may be formed into starch, and the starch into sugar, in the animal economy, and that both are convertible into each other, is evidenced by a line of facts that are indisputable, although hard to explain by their chemists or physiologists, but that here are grounds for such an opinion, is shown by the fact that the sap as it ascends the stalk above the ear, is very sweet, in fact, sugar and syrup are largely made from the juice of corn stalks, and also that the starch of corn can be and is extensively manufactured into an inferior grade of sugar (or glucose) by digesting the starch with sulphuric acid, both facts exhibiting sustaining evidence of this convertibility and re-convertibility.

By soaking corn that has become excessively hard and dry, we restore it in a measure to its normal state, and put it in a condition easily to be masticated and rapidly digested, and there hinges the whole question; the more rapid the digestion the quicker is assimilation, the more rapid assimilation, the faster does the animal arrive at maturity to fit it for market.

We are satisfied by repeated trials that soaking corn is preferable to grinding or cooking, both the latter processes are expensive and waste a good deal of time. By feeding soaked corn, a little milk and green feed, it is an easy matter to make pigs at seven or eight months old, weigh 250 lbs., and turn them off by the first of December thus saving a great share of the wintering—an item of considerable importance.

Corn can be soaked in a tank constructed for that purpose, where a large number are fed, but on a smaller scale, kerosene cans will be used, costing in this market 75 cts each. They may be quickly cleansed by taking out the head and throwing in a few old newspapers and touching a match to them. When it gets into a good blaze and begins to crackle pretty lively, turn the cask upside down, and the blaze will be extinguished for want of air.

Two such cans will hold corn enough to feed two days—four feeds—for twenty shoats, soaking each cask full of corn twenty-four hours. If you are desirous of pushing toward your fattening hogs while they bring a good price soak your corn.

Gratifying.

The *Drovers Journal* Chicago, says: The army of fine stock breeders, though not overwhelmingly large at the present time is growing in a gratifying manner, while the number of scrub breeders is great, but gradually lessening.

Among those engaged in beef growing are many who almost religiously cling to out-of-date methods and do not stop to consider that in this age of advancement nothing is so good but it can be made better. They do not use brain work enough, but argue that "what was good enough for my forefathers is good enough for me." However prejudiced a man may be against improved stock or "fine haired critters," as some are pleased to term highly bred and fancy strains of stock, he will soon awaken to the importance of keeping abreast of the times, if he spends a few days at market where he can see for himself how much the lower kinds are neglected, as compared with the well-bred animals. At market, stock of desirable quality is sought after by purchasers no matter how depressed the general market may be, while as a rule, the only time when ill-bred stock commands remunerative prices is when values are unduly feverish and excited, owing to the scarcity of good material. Even the most conservative cannot help seeing that while occasionally handsome profits are made on poor stock it is the exception and not the rule, and also that a two-year-old steer which brings close to the "top of the market" eats no more, and even less than a poorly bred one of much greater weight and more years, which sells from \$0 to 75c per 100 lbs below the price made by the well-bred steer.

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Prohibition failed in North Carolina by a very large majority—three to one the state over.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

Over 165,000 Howe scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Sheep and Wool Topics.

Sheep Notes from The Dodge City Times.

Whether or not it pays to raise wethers is the question. A well known sheep man in this vicinity last year purchased 1200 head of young wethers, paying \$1.75 per head. Last spring he clipped on an average of six pounds of wool, making 7,200 pounds, for which he received \$2,800. The probable cost of feeding and care of this flock was fifty cents per head, making \$600 expenses. This fall these wethers will be sold at not less than \$2.75 and probably \$3.00 per head, to persons who will fatten them for the spring market and sell to butchers at an average of \$5 per head.

The profits of the first investment are just \$2 per head—\$1 on the increased growth, and deducting expenses, \$1 on the wool. A profit of \$2,400 on an investment of \$2,100. It is likely that he will sell at \$3, making the profits \$300 more. Any one having the means and the feed will find buying wethers a profitable enterprise. Wethers do not require the attention and care of ewes, and the losses are much lighter. The finer the grade the higher the price, but the greater the quantity of wool.

The sheep market begins to show activity by the appearance of buyers, and a number of sales are on the move. Last year's sales did not commence until after this time and continued until winter set in; in fact sales would have continued much longer had not stormy weather set in earlier than usual. There is a greater inquiry for sheep this year, and we look for much larger sales. Sheep sellers must have patience; there are four months yet in which to make sales. In the meantime sheep are growing and fattening on the fine range, and will be in better condition for selling. September and October will be good months for sales—the time better suited for farmers.

Mexican sheep soon become accustomed to feeding in Kansas, allowing them to pick the feed from the ground, according to their natural habits. Sheep soon cut down a corn or sorghum patch, and eat the stalks clean to the ground. Kansas sheep growers leave their corn and sorghum fields stand, driving the sheep in the fields a short time each day.

W. Tarbox sold 1000 2-year old wethers to M. L. Washburn at \$2.50 per head. He guarantees them to shear eight pounds of wool per head. This is low price for this grade of sheep. Mr. Washburn is an old sheep grower. He will drive to a point east of this place.

H. L. Norton, of Kinsley, advertises a fine lot of sheep and heifers for sale. Mr. Norton has an extensive stock farm near Kinsley, fitted up with commodious barns and sheds. We believe he intends to devote his time to the raising of thoroughbred cattle.

The Dodge City Live Stock Commission Company are daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the west, making inquiries about sheep. We should judge that the sheep market will soon boom from the number of letters received.

Henry S. Mudge offers 900 graded ewes and 300 lambs for sale. He intends engaging in raising fine cattle. He says there is money in sheep. He will keep a few on hand.

I. V. Lewis was in the city Monday. He had closed a sale of 3,000 ewes at fair prices, and was on his way west to receive several thousand head more, which he will place on the market.

Mr. Mills a sheep buyer is in the city. He says farmers are busy finishing harvest and haying, and the men who intend investing in sheep will be along in a few weeks.

M. A. Redon is holding 5,000 graded wethers on the range south. He will not offer them for sale until late in the season. Mr. Redon was in the city yesterday.

Gilbert Brothers, of Pueblo, have ten thousand head of fine sheep on the market. These gentlemen arrived in the city Sunday.

A number of sheep buyers are in the market this week.

Poultry.

For Grangers' Wives.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I desire to suggest an idea to those farmers' wives who are connected with the grange, and are thus brought in communication. There are many of you, no doubt, who would like to possess a distinct class of fowls. It is in your power to do so without any outlay. At your next meeting six of you select from your yards of mongrel chickens three distinct classes; two of them are the grays, two the Dominiques, and two any other class of fowls that may predominate. From six yards you can make pretty fair selection, and this fall or now is the time to select your fowls, before you have killed and eaten all the finest ones at your suppers. Par do me, but don't you?

Don't overlook those large grey hens. You'll be puzzled as to mating; but then you'll have something to talk about next time you meet. Just try this, and let us hear your report in the FARMER. Your fowls must be named. Hold a consultation meeting; fix your mind on the appearance and plumage you desire, and then select such fowls as you find will nearest approach your model. In naming, take your grange, district or county, or any local name you may see fit to attach. There's no telling what results would follow such an effort, and it is a woman's work, if she has the enterprise to take it up. Let us hear from you.

Mrs. M. J. HUNTER:

BOOKS FOR FARMERS

FOR SALE BY

T. J. KELLAM & CO.,
183 Kansas Avenue,
Topeka, Kansas.

[Any of these books will be forwarded, by mail post-paid, on receipt of price.]

Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New Am. Farm Book,	\$2.50
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle,	2.50
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book,	1.50
Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture,	1.50
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals,	1.00
Amateur Trapper & Trap Makers' Guide, pa-	pa-
American Bird Fauna	75
American Rose Culture,	30
American Weeds and Uses, 1 Plants,	1.75
Barber's Crack Shot,	1.25
Barry's Fruit Garden,	2.50
Bogardus, Field, Cover & Trap'sooting, New ed 2.00	00
Bommer's Small Manures	25
Bracken's Farm Talk—paper, 50c; cloth,	75
Breck's New Book of Flowers,	1.75
Breach-loaders, By Gleam,	1.25
Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing,	1.00

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York; W. H. Hildyard, of Illinois; L. A. Mulholland, of Kansas; George Blatch, Olathe, Johnson county; Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Bernard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Blatch, Olathe, Johnson county.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Tothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.
President—W. S. Curry, Topeka.
1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.
2d Vice President—J. T. Finley, Morehead, Labette Co.
3d Vice President—A. A. Power, Great Bend, Barber Co.
Treasurer—Geo. E. Hubbard, Larned, Pawnee Co.
Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, WaKeeney, Treco Co.; Thomas Q. Ross, Valley Centre, Sedgewick Co.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Topeka Alliance No. 37.

Topeka Alliance No. 37 will meet at the Court House in Topeka, on Thursday Aug. 25, at 2 p. m., to elect delegates to the State Alliance, and transact some business that interests every farmer in the country. All are requested to attend.

S. W. WILDER, Pres.

L. A. MULHOLLAND Secy.

Low Rates.

The A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. will sell tickets on all its lines, during the week of the State Fair at one cent per mile. The other railroad companies have all agreed to make very liberal reductions to those attending the fair. Members of the Farmers' Alliance should all take advantage of the low rates and attend the annual meeting of the State Alliance which convenes in Topeka, Sept. 14th.

L. A. MULHOLLAND,
Sec. State Alliance.

Reno County Farmers' Alliance.

Editor, KANSAS FARMER: The Reno County Farmers' Alliance elected at the last regular meeting the following named officers: President, H. Benedict; vice president, F. P. Adams; secretary, W. H. Hildyard; treasurer, M. Regger.

There will be several Alliance picnics thru' the county. Haven Alliance No. 132 hold its on Sept. 23d; Langdon will hold its on the first of October. W. H. HILDYARD,
Sec'y Reno Co. Farmers' Alliance.

The Difference Between a Farmer's and a Railroad's Property.

When the government disposes of any land to a farmer it is without any special franchise with the public; it is exclusively for private use. The farmer may use it for the general purposes of farming or he may leave it entirely unused. The government does not stipulate how or in what manner he may use it, nor how he shall dispose of the products. The railroad property is not thus acquired. It is taken under proclamation for public use, and the former owners of the land must surrender their ownership under an appraisal. The property is held under charter which gives a public franchise to the corporation, to use the property for public use. It must of necessity be and remain under legislative control.

The farmer, merchant, banker, etc., uses his own private property or such as he can get from another person, by his own free surrender, for the means of his support or to further improve his financial condition, but the railroad companies get theirs for the public benefit, and they must have the co-operation of the public to make that property valuable, and the public through its several legislatures have a right to control the privileges of those corporations. The limitations of their charters, give, the people through their legislature, the right to enact laws regulating the prices, for which they may carry passengers and freight, limiting their profits to a certain per cent, reducing their profits as fast as their traffic increases. This is the only legitimate way, in which, I think, such corporations should be allowed to have an existence. To allow them to get beyond the control of legislation gives them too much power by which they become oppressive.

The war now raging between the eastern trunk line railroads shows that they need such control. They do not appear to know how to take care of themselves, which shows that they need a guardian—to be controlled by proper laws. If we had suitable laws and officers who would enforce the laws then capitalists could invest in their stock and the stockholders could be sure of a profitable investment.

The deficiency of operating the roads resulting from the low rates in such wars must be made up at other times by charging more than the cost should be. The same rates should prevail at all times so that travelers and shippers could know at all times what their freight will cost them. Whenever changes in the carrying rates of chartered transportation companies the change should always be previously announced so that all parties could accommodate themselves to the changed order of things. The competition between the roads, should be so conducted that it will be healthy, honorable and lasting. Never discriminating between points on the same road nor between individual shippers.

The legislation of the past has been largely in the interests of the monopolies and detri-

mental to the farmers and the present movement of the monopolists of intrenching themselves in the legislatures of the country, in congress, and in taking possession of the leading newspapers gives cause for serious apprehension that they intend to further secure legislation in their favor and should alarm every citizen of the country, to resist with their utmost ability their nefarious schemes. If we allow these monopolies to take full control of the government we will reap suffering, want and ruin for our stupidity. We must arise in our united efforts and no longer allow these usurpers to control our conventions, elections, and legislation.

We must insist that congress shall control, and actively control, our inter-state commerce justly so that the laborers of all classes will get their dues, while it is our duty to see that our state legislature will also exert its power in legislating on this subject so that the local shipping traffic of our state will be honest, just, and equitable to all parties. To do this we must send honest, true, intelligent and well tried men to represent us in our national congress and in our state legislature.

We must send men who have an undoubted integrity of heart and unsullied characters. Men whose fidelity is sufficiently fortified to withstand the temptations of the most lavish demagogue. Men who would not for one moment entertain the idea of taking money to influence his suffrage.

Intelligence and fluency in debate are good qualities in a legislator, but honesty and devotion to principle are much more needed in congress and the legislature, than speech making qualities, the latter are liable to deceive and mislead unless well fortified by the former, and in looking around for our man we must take the well tried honest man in preference to the witty man unless the two are well combined in one.

There is too much ambition in the average legislator, to send a witty speech among his constituents, rather than a report that he has voted soundly and in the interests of truth and humanity. S. B. KOKANOUR.

Clay Center, Aug. 19.

Grange Influence.

In 1866, during the administration of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, O. H. Kelly, connected with the Agricultural Department at Washington, was sent south on a tour of inspection through that then desolated region. He found the people kindly disposed, but everywhere poor, disconsolate and full of heart burnings against the Union people of the eastern and middle states, with whom they had so recently been at war. Kelly soon realized the fact that, although a nominal Union had been maintained by force of arms, there existed no union in fact between the people of the two sections; that an apparently impassable social gulf of bitterness separated them.

To bridge this "bloody chasm" over, and make a united, fraternal people in name and spirit, his serious consideration was engaged; and from the resources of a more than ordinary mind he evolved the conception of a fraternal Order formed upon a similar basis to that of Masonry or Odd Fellowship. Upon his return to Washington, he communicated his impressions to Wm. Saunders, then Chief of the Agricultural Gardens at Washington. Mr. Saunders being a man of profound judgment, great discretion, with a kindly nature and a love of harmony, with due consideration, seconded, and, in conjunction with a few other like spirits, perfected Mr. Kelly's plan; formulated the ritual, and, in 1867, organized a few granges. During 1868-9 the Order grew slowly; but when, in 1870 1, the objects of the Order became generally understood, its growth was very rapid, until, in 1874, there were nearly a million and a half of live Patrons.

While the tenets of the Order contain much relating to business transactions, nevertheless the stronghold of the grange has ever been its educational and social features. Through this bond of sympathy and fraternal regard, aided and abetted by an interchange of ideas and kindly greeting between the two sections, the asperities which the war had engendered began to round off. The plan providing for a National Grange, at which each state in the Union should be entitled to two delegates, brought the representative farmers of the nation into one common council, for the purpose of devising ways and means to advance the material, intellectual and fraternal interests of the Order.

And so the boon of good cheer, falling from the lips like dew-drops upon sombering roses the great heart of the nation was revived. More, a thousand times more than all the laws ever enacted, has the grange done to bring about unity and harmony to all the people of these sovereign states of this Union. In the range of the world's history it would be impossible to find a finer example of the depth of attachment for our common country than that exhibited upon the occasion of the Chief of the nation being stricken down by the assassin's bullets. While the north was in deep mourning, there came up to Washington such a cloud of sympathy and condolence from the south, that the summer air of the National Capital seemed heavy with the fragrance of magnolia and orange blossoms. God has blessed the nation through the grange, and he who would rob it of its fairly-won laurels of good work, can have no love for the unity and happiness of our common country.—California Patron.

The Beauty and Color

of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair-Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.



100% PURELY VEGETABLE
A MEDICINE NOT A DRINK.

Mother's, Wives, Daughters, Sons, Fathers, Ministers, Teachers, Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, ALL should be warned against using and introducing into their HOMES Nostrums and Alcoholic Remedies. Have no such prejudices against, or fear of, "Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters." They are what the doctor prescribes, harmless as milk, and contain only medicinal virtues. Extract of choice Herbs only. They do not belong to that class known as "Cure Alls," but only profess to reach cases where the disease originates in debilitated frames and impure blood. A perfect Spring and Summer Medicine.

A Thorough Blood Purifier. A Tonic Appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, invigorating to the body. The most eminent physicians recommend them for their Curative Properties. Once used, always preferred.

TRY THEM.

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, use nothing but "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE." It is made of UNVALLED, pure, natural, healthy and happy to it. Price \$1.25 per bottle.

We offer "Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters" with equal confidence.

H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale.
850 sheep: 225 lambs, 300 yearlings, about half wethers and half ewes. 200 ewes between 1 and 4 years old; 125 ewes over four. Price \$1.00 per head. Inquiry of Jas. J. Davis, Everett, Woodson Co., Kan.

600 to 1000 MERINO EWES WANTED.

Rutting two, three, and four. Must be free from disease and shear 6 pounds per head.

T. LORD, Supt., O. W. S. CO., Salina, Kan.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

A bunch of 800 or 900 grade Merino Sheep and Lambs (nearly all ewes). Michigan stock, two years in Kansas; sound, medium aged sheep; Family matters necessitate sale. Box 89, Garnett, Kas.

1650

Sheep for Sale.

1650 Grade Ewes, one to three years old, brought from Colorado last year.

500 Lambs from Merino Rams,

150 yearling Wethers.

Sheep on ranch 10 miles from Great Bend. Ordered sold by executor of estate.

Inquire of JOHN A. BLACKBURN, or JOHN L. DILLINGER, Great Bend, Barton Co., Kas.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CASH ADVANCES MADE.

Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting interest on advances), including guarantees of sales on Washed Wool, five per cent; on Unwashed Wool, six per cent. Where wools are held under instruction, the commission to cover more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent is made to cover storage and insurance.

Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO., 152 Federal St., Boston.

REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston; Parker, Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York

W. C. HOUSTON Jr., & CO., Commission

WOOL Merchants,

110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT, STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made.

NO ONE CAN ENJOY LIFE

without health. By all means keep healthy. An ailment that prevails to great extent is Liver Complaint. Miserable are its victims! Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, and other miseries are its attendants. Impure blood can be made pure; boils, sores, pimples and other eruptions removed, the skin assuming a clear and healthy appearance all by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

"My sufferings have been great. I have spent thousands of dollars, and traveled through many states seeking health in vain. I never expected to regain perfect health, but I thank God that Simmons Liver Regulator has restored me to health and happiness. I feel impelled to write to you and have done my duty to suffering man and woman. My eldest daughter has taken it, and no headache since."

C. HOLT, Chester, S. C.

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z, prepared only by J. H. Zellin & Co.

PIGS. POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and York-shires; the Sweepstakes winners of Iowa. See reports of fairs of 1880. Dark Brahmias, SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Iowa.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warms to cure Scabs, Fly Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is non-poisonous and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2½ gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address T. SEMPLE, 395 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

OSCAR BISCHOFF, (Late of Bischoff & Krauss,) Dealer in

Hides & Tallow, Furs and Wool.

Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, TOPEKA, KAS.

Wanted

To rent a flock of Ewes. Have had experience in the business in this state and California, where we had control of 75,000.

Can give reference in either state.

Have excellent range well watered by springs.

Address ADAMS PEAK, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

Short-Horn Record.

The American Standard for Short-Horn Cattle. Owned and controlled by the American Short-Horn Record Association.

Pedigrees will be received for entry until January 1st, 1882, for Vol. X. For Circulars and Blanks for Entry, address L. P. MUIR, Sec'y and Editor, PARIS, KY.

Stock Ranch. A Bargain.

I offer, for a short time only, my double ranch in the Solomon Valley, for summer and winter ranges, timber and water. Each Ranch improved and fenced in, and a double fence ranges. Near railroad. Will carry 2000 sheep. Price with Reaper, Mower, etc. \$1,000 cash or stock. Or, I will take sheep shares.

JOHN J. CASS, Allison, Decatur Co., Kas.

1,300 SHEEP.

Grade Merino--Mostly Ewes.

Must be sold at once to close up my business.

GEO. M. TALLCOT, Bala, Riley Co., Kas.

5,500 Wethers for Sale.

5,500 WETHERS, well improved Merino grades, 3 to 5 years old, a picked flock, selected from a lot of 12,000 wethers of same grade. Will be on the market for sale at

DODGE CITY,

Kansas, after September 1st.

Address M. A. REDON, Care of "Dodge City Times," Dodge City, Kas.

F. E. MARSH, GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards, MANHATTAN, KAS.

I have now ready to ship the number of three hundred Light and Dark Brahma Chicks I ever had. Will sell cheap this fall.

MARSH'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE AND PREVENTIVE.

A sure cure and preventive of cholera, roup, etc., 25 cents per

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, 0.50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugging space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of these papers. All those marked **N35** expire with the next issue. The paper is **N35** discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

New Advertisements.

Bartholomew & Co.	Sheep for Sale.
Blunt, G. G.	Press Drill.
Dillon, E. & Co.	Imp. Norman Horses.
Hollingsworth, J.	Farm for Sale.
Kansas City Exposition	Exposition.
Lackey, H. H.	Short-Horn Sale.
Livingston & Co.	Corn Shellers.
Nuckles, M.	Sheep for Sale.
Powell & Sons.	Guns.
Richardson, G. C.	Sheep for Sale.

Tennessee has been suffering from a drought, and in some parts of the state there has been only one shower in six weeks.

The potato crop is very short in central Iowa. Dealers have to procure their supply largely from a distance by rail. They retail at \$2.00 per bushel in Des Moines.

The law of Kansas makes school boards who fail to require a uniformity of text books, punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$100, and imprisonment for not less than six months in the county jail.

During the last fifteen years of slavery the south raised 46,675,591 bales of cotton. During the first fifteen years of freedom, that is from 1865 to 1880, the number of bales produced was 56,438,335.

The lessons of the past decade to Kansas farmers is diversify your industry. Depend not mainly on one kind of grain crop. Multiply your cattle, sheep, and hogs. Beef, pork, poultry, butter, eggs, and vegetables will pay

The most profitable way to raise beef cattle is to keep them constantly in a thrifty and improving condition. It is not necessary to keep very young stock rolling in fat, but there should always be an abundance of nutritious food to help nature in its work of development. To allow stock to run down in flesh and become ill-conditioned, simply because it is not designed for market for some time, is the height of folly.

While among old breeders there are many men of many minds, concerning the superiority of different breeds of sheep, there are none who will not say that any of the breeds, or their grades, are superior to the common scrub stock in such general use in all sections of the country. Thoroughbred sheep are cheap, but scrubs are always dear, and yet there are thousands of penny-wise, pound-foolish people taking the reverse view of the case.

Dr. Loring, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, is said to be taking hold of the work in his department with a strong hand. This is all as it should be; but he ought to come out into the prairie states, where such a large portion of the grain and stock are raised, and make himself acquainted with their necessities and capabilities. He should remember that our country is very large, and all portions need a portion of his care, advice and assistance.

Two farmers, named Banister and Grace, living near Utica, New York, are having a lawsuit over a line fence. The disputed ground is estimated to be worth about three dollars, and so far the lawyers' and court expenses amount to three thousand dollars. Where the light of our Order sheds its rays, farmers, on Grange principles, are settling hundreds of such cases peaceably and quietly by arbitration. No doubt this case will be settled as soon as the money is exhausted.

The Gardner's Monthly calls attention to the recently demonstrated fact that a dead branch on a tree makes almost as great a strain on the main plant for moisture as does a living one. It is one of the most important discoveries of modern botanical sciences to the practical horticulturist, as by this knowledge he can save many a valuable tree. When one has been transplanted some roots get injured, and the supply of moisture in the best cases is more or less deficient. Any dead branch, or any weak one, should therefore be at once cut away.

According to the last report of the Commissioner of Agriculture it appears that 7,600,000

persons in the United States are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The total value of farm and farm implements is \$13,461,200,432, or two-thirds of the productive wealth of the nation. The value of farm products and live stock for 1878 was \$3,000,000,000 against \$2,800,000,000 of mining and manufacturing products. Thus it appears that not only a majority of the adult male population of the United States is engaged in agriculture, but more than one half the wealth of the nation is invested in that industry. There are also 2,900,000 persons engaged in mining and manufacturing, whose interests are closely allied with those of the agriculturist.

Milking and Milk.

The process of drawing milk from the udders of the cow is a very simple one and yet first-class milkers are not as common as we might be led to suppose. To be a good milker one must be neat, even-tempered and strong in arm and hand; neat because milk must be absolutely free from dirt in order to insure a first-class dairy product, even-tempered because a fractious animal is often provoking and if the milker gives way to his temper such an animal is soon spoiled, and strong in arm and hand because in order to insure the maximum of milk it must be drawn from the cow in the shortest possible time.

There have been many cows spoiled by the person having the care of and milking them, whipping and frightening them whenever they come in his way, so if when milking, a cow hoists her foot or kicks (which is generally caused by pain) such a fellow stops milking and commences whipping, or worse, kicking the cow, and she becomes enraged, holds up milk, kicks back and is finally ruined. Never whip a cow for kicking, if she does kick the milk pail out of your hands and sometimes upset and knock you over, but be kind with her, and milk her out with as little excitement as possible, and if she gets over her kicking propensity it will be by mild and not by harsh treatment. Never whip a cow because she kicks, for it will do no good, but a great deal of harm.

As a general thing, we are able to judge accurately of the treatment dairy stock has received by watching the milker when in the yard milking, as he changes from cow to cow. If the animal continues to ruminate, retains the mild expression of the eye as the milkman approaches her, and maintains her position, it is evident she has been well treated; if on the other hand, as the milkman approaches her, she ceases chewing the cud, looks wild and alarmed and makes an effort to get out of the way, it is quite certain that she remembers that she has received ill treatment at the hands of the milker.

Where cows receive uniform gentle treatment, they will soon learn to regard the milker as a benefactor, for where their udders are drenched with milk, it is a great relief to them to have it drawn out.

We like to see cows when in the yard or barn, have that contented expression so common to them when not alarmed, and when the milker approaches them, of their own accord, put themselves in the most favorable position to be relieved of their precious burden.

More Normans.

Last week in passing through we had an hour to spend in Bloomington, Ills., and it happened to be just when the Messrs. Dillon & Co. were unloading from the cars their new importation of nearly 100 head of Norman stallions and mares just arrived direct from France. They were a lot of beauties and no mistake, making a show worth going many miles to see.

The importation is the largest they have made, and one of the most important ever made to this country, from the fact that the animals have been selected with care by two members of the firm, who have been in France over three months for that purpose. They saw hundreds of horses, and they bought the best stock they could get. They found horses more plentiful than last year. Local dealers

have gathered them in large numbers to accommodate the American demand, which is increasing each year. Four died on the journey, leaving them sixty stallions and thirty-six mares, and colts. The stock are all young, sound and healthy, are extra fine in color, nearly all dark grey, with a few blacks. While tired and jaded from their long journey, they are in good flesh, and not at all scarred as we have heretofore seen them.

It is to be regretted that these horses and ten times as many more like them could not have come direct to Kansas. We need every one of them.

Kansas City Exposition for 1881.

As will be seen in another column of this issue of the FARMER, the Kansas City Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair Association, holds its eleventh annual fair, in Kansas City, Sept. 12th to 17th inclusive. Kansans look upon Kansas City as a metropolis of their own creation, and the most zealous Missourian does not seek to detract from the share Kansas has taken in building it. Its annual fair there is largely an exhibit of Kansas productions and Kansas skill. Thousands of our citizens visit it every year, and take pride in its grand success. The management is fully aware of the importance of having our state interested in their undertaking, and every facility is afforded our citizens, both in securing cheap transportation, and in exhibiting their productions. Kansas City has grown to be a city of

75,000 inhabitants, and is in itself, with its busy streets, palatial buildings, and lively population, a spectacle worth witnessing. From the premium list before us, which can be procured by applying to the secretary, J. Y. Leveridge, it will be seen that liberal premiums are offered in every branch of industry, and the Kansas farmer that is convinced that his wheat or his corn is better than that of any body else, or that his stock is better bred and fatter than that of others, can not only make his expenses, but have something to show besides. To lovers of fleet horses, it will be seen that the programme of every day is full of interesting trotting and running races. While everybody as a matter of course expects to spend a portion of the week at our State Fair in Topeka, there will be much to see that will repay a visit to Kansas City and its Exposition.

Sale of Pure Blood Short-Horns.

H. H. Lackey, of Peabody, Marion county, Kansas, will sell his herd of pure bred short horns at auction, Tuesday September 13th. The sale will take place at Peabody, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. The farmers of Marion and adjoining counties have a fine opportunity of securing blooded stock on favorable terms. It is becoming more evident every season, that the Kansas farmer who confines himself solely to the raising of grain must fail in the end—but that agriculture joined to stock breeding and feeding will every season, when judiciously managed, make at least a competency. There would be fewer loan agents in the state, if every farmer would act upon this suggestion. And it is not merely gathering together a few coarse cattle and runty swine, but the stock must be of good blood. A pure blood short-horn does not cost the feeder one cent more to fatten, than does the common Texas steer, and the return is many fold larger. We advise farmers to go to the sale, examine the stock, and purchase, if it can be shown that it is to their advantage.

Heifer Calves.

There is not a farmer in the country who raises his own cows but who knows that the future value of a cow depends upon the first year's growth as a calf. If the calf is half starved, stunted and ill-used, there is not one chance in ten that when it reaches the proper age it will make a good milk cow. The calf must have the very best of food and enough of it if the object is to make the matured animal a first-rate milk cow; and indeed it is necessary, too, that with yearlings and two-year olds attention should be given in such a manner that insures the animal plenty of food. Hay is plenty and cheap in this state. The pastures should be good; not perhaps as prolific as they were when the cattle had the range of the prairies—as they did a few years ago—but the tame grasses of every variety promise to do so well and they afford the very best of food for the stock in the summer, and it is very desirable that calves should run from this time of the year until late autumn in a good patch of green grass.

The Fair at Bismarck.

The indications are that the Western National Fair this year at Bismarck—September 5 to 10 inclusive—will be a stupendous exhibition. The officers are leaving nothing undone to make it attractive and successful in every respect.

Fine herds of stock—cattle, horses, sheep and swine—will be there. Best samples of grain, vegetables, fruits, grasses and of all the products of the field, forests and of the mine will also be there on exhibition. Works of art—machinery in motion—farming implements—in fact everything that a western man can use or desire, will be displayed for public inspection.

\$20,000 have been expended this year in improvements and additions to the buildings and grounds. Arrangements have been made to have a grand display of the products of the Field, Orchard, Stable and Workshop.

\$3,500 are offered for cattle, \$3,000 for horses, \$2,000 for swine, \$2,000 for sheep, and \$1,000 for poultry and pet stock. These liberal premiums have met with a ready response from exhibitors in all parts of the country, and it is believed that the collection will exceed anything ever shown in the west.

The exhibition of Herefords, Short-Horns, Polled Angus, Devons and Jerseys will be the finest collection ever exhibited west of the Mississippi.

The premiums aggregate \$25,000, and the speed ring purses \$10,000, all of which have been guaranteed.

Miss Cricket Still, of Kansas, and Miss Ida Levant, of Missouri, will run a twenty-mile equestrian race for a purse of \$10,000 and the championship.

There will be trotting, running and pacing races, for which the entries already number over seventy-five. The programmes for these races are so arranged as to cover the six days of the fair.

There will be a balloon ascension, balloon races, chariot and hurdle races every day.

The grounds will be lighted at night by ten powerful electric lights, making the grove as light as day, thus adding a new feature, a night as well as a day exhibition.

Luck With Sheep.

Are you going into sheep? Then make up your mind to take care of them. No stock is so profitable as good sheep properly cared for and none is so liable to heavy loss under

neglect. An old friend of ours once told us this experience with sheep: He took a hundred ewes on shares agreeing to make good all losses and then divide the increase and the wool equally. His neighbor took three hundred on the same terms. Said our friend: I happened to have plenty of feed and a good shelter and the dogs didn't happen to get among them.

At the end of the year I told the man to take his sheep for I wouldn't pay such big interest and I turned over to him for his share four hundred pounds of wool and fifty three lambs. My neighbor didn't have such good luck. He didn't happen to have quite feed enough; he was late about getting his sheds and yards done, the dogs got among them and killed a good many, and his gate happened to be leaning against the fence one day and the sheep pushed it over on themselves and killed some more. At the end of the year my neighbor didn't have lambs enough to make up his loss and didn't have much wool either. He wanted to give up his sheep and the man that owned them was of the same mind.

Outlook for Hogs in the West.

The Kansas City Commercial Indicator recently published reports from more than 100 counties in Kansas, Nebraska and the southwestern and western parts of Iowa which indicate that there would be a smaller number of hogs for market in August, September and October than last year, and in its issue of last week it says that more recent information points in the same directions.

It further remarks: "The prices which are being paid for hogs should certainly stimulate their being sent to market, and yet within the past week the receipts were light and much less than are to be expected. And again the weight of the hogs which are being marketed here shows indisputably that the crop is short."

It is unusual now to find a lot of hogs which will average over 250 lbs. Occasionally there will be found a lot which will average 275 to 300 lbs, and rarely a lot over 300 lbs. There is but one inference to be drawn from this state of affairs, and that is the country is being raked and scraped to find hogs to ship to market.

Within the last three weeks the continued dry weather has had a bad effect upon the corn, and with a short corn crop generally, what is to become of the hog market? Corn is steadily advancing in price and as corn and hogs are closely allied—the one with the other—it looks as if the price of one must keep pace with that of the other.

Stock Ranch for Sale.

In this issue of the FARMER will be found the advertisement of a very complete ranch for sale in Edwards county, situated in the great Arkansas Valley, which is fast attaining a reputation as the stock breeder's paradise. The farm and the stock and the appurtenances offered will certainly prove an attraction to some one, and to those who intend an investment of that character we would recommend an early correspondence with the advertisers.

Phillips & Co. bought 100 head of hogs at Dave Kirts and the lot was delivered last Monday night. The averaged weight was 288½ pounds; the check given on the Miami County Bank was \$1,678.30. This makes about \$3,500 Phillips & Co. have paid Kirts for hogs since the 1st of July.—*Paola Spirit.*

Farmers do not appear to be in a hurry to market their grain. They are wise. They think that if wheat is bringing a dollar already, there is no telling how high it may go up before six months have passed. Threshing machines are scarce, too, and many have not touched the grain since it was put in the stack. Very little wheat has come into market thus far, and consequently it has had a tendency to make business dull. But, we think, inside of two months, industries of all kinds will be flourishing as usual.

If people don't know it, they should. Not only do peaches grow here but they are some of the nicest we have seen for a long while. Mr. Samuel Wilson brought in several bushels on Tuesday afternoon last and sold them to Gillett. Mr. Wilson said he had a good many more, and he is not the only one in the county having a peach crop this year, for Geo. Livingston says he will have at least 200 bushels. A. M. Crav will have a hundred bushels on his farm, and also will numerous others who have not reported yet. In fact, we have heard of one man who says he will have a thousand bushels. Whatever the crop may turn out, the truth will remain that the country has more fruit this year than what was generally estimated.—*Abilene Democrat.*

We had the satisfaction of looking at a fine lot of sheep, Saturday, recently driven into the county by W. A. Nelswanger. The flock consists of 250 head, of high grade Merino ewes, bred in Wisconsin and estimated to shear from nine to twelve pounds each. It is probable as fine a flock of sheep, if not the finest ever driven into the county. They will be placed on his ranch in Winfield township, and their addition to this present flock will swell the number to 1,400 head. He has also brought with him four pure-blood Merino bucks, which are models of their celebrated race.—*Osborne Co. Farmer.*

Thoroughbred Merino Rams for sale at "Capital View Sheep Farm." BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Topeka, Kas.

Farm Letters.

PRINCETON, Franklin Co.—Farmers are busy threshing their wheat, oats and flax. Wheat was destroyed by the chinch bug in April, it being very dry at that time.

Oats are an excellent crop, from 40 to 45 bushels per acre. Flax, early sown, good, late sown not worth cutting. Corn, good, bad and indifferent; early planted pretty good, late planted poor, caused by heavy rain at time of cultivating and then dry weather setting in.

No rain since July 15th—very dry. Prairie hay very good; not much millet sown; about half a crop of apples, not many peaches, small fruits scarce.

Corn worth 40 to 50c per bushel; hogs scarce at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per cwt.; fat cattle selling at \$2.50 per cwt. O. H. G.

HARVEYVILLE, Wabaunsee Co., Aug. 13.—Farmers are beginning to worry considerably about the corn crop. The dry weather and intense heat of this week has completely ruined many fields of corn in this county. The early planting that was well cultivated will make fair corn, but there is a great deal of late planted and not well cultivated that will never make anything. Potatoes gave promise of a good crop for awhile, but the hot weather has killed the vines, and they are a comparative failure. Millet has made a splendid crop, and is going in stack without rain. There will be but very little wheat sown here this fall, as it has not been a paying crop for several years. There has been some demand for hired help since harvest commenced, as there are large quantities being sold for shipment.

I notice an advertisement in the FARMER asking farmers to send \$1.00 to J. C. H. Swann, for facts gathered

lessened the crop greatly. Everything is suffering for want of rain. Apples, peaches, and grapes are withering in the scorching sunbeams. Wells, springs and streams are failing and stock have a scanty supply of water.

Farmers are now busy securing hay and the yield of both tame and wild grass was never better.

The first planting of corn is about ready to cut up and the farmers are talking of commencing soon. There will be much corn cut up for feed, as it will be the only way to make it pay.

Cattle buyers are now looking around and gathering up the best, and by the way the surest crop of Kansas, paying in fair prices. For three year old steers from \$33 to \$35 per head. Two year olds \$25; cows, \$20 to \$28. Hogs, have been selling as high as \$6.00 per cwt. gross. Wheat, 90c to \$1.00; flax seed, 90c; oats, 30c; corn, 30c; horses high.

The thermometer yesterday reached 106° in the shade being with me the hottest day of the season. To-day it is more pleasant with the wind in the north after a light shower last night, the mercury standing at 100°. This summer will be recollect for many years as "the hot summer".

J. W. WILLIAMS.

LEAVENWORTH, 50 miles east of Topeka, August 10.—Hot and dry is the word, at this time vegetation is suffering severely.

Corn and late potatoes, melon and pumpkin patches scorched.

Worms bad on cabbages.

High prices will rule for all home products not from plenty of money and good times but from scarcity of goods.

Early Rose potatoes are 90 cents per bushel; summer cabbage 75c per dozen. Up to this time our market has had a moderate supply of watermelons helped by southern shipments. Prices being firm and ranging from 15c to 60c. Nutmegs usually a profitable crop have been very scarce.

Wheat is going to market at \$1.07 per bushel; corn is worth 45 cents it has been a long time since corn sold so high in Leavenworth.

Cattle, hogs and all kinds of stock are doing well.

As usual lots of excitement in the school districts where changes are to be made in the boards.

Lager beer springs are unchecked and a strong flow is kept up with unusual steadiness.

One of the best and most profitable crops among many this year has been their prairie hay. The crop has been greater and better than common and has been sold in the summer at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per ton within a ten mile range of Leavenworth.

Fruit is very scarce; very few pears. Apples are short, selling from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per barrel, the dry spell is affecting their size considerably. Where trees are well mulched or ground worked, superior fruit is shown as the result.

Grapes are abundant. Concords commencing to ripen, and notwithstanding prohibition 3c per pound for vineyard lots are offered by wine-makers, last year 2c could not be obtained and many wasted on the vines.

E. J. HOLMAN.

VESPER, Lincoln Co., Aug. 16; 172 miles west from Topeka.—We are now having it a little too dry for corn. There is a vast herd of young chinch bugs again at work. Farmers are quite unsettled about seeding. There are a great many native grasshoppers; also many white grubs in the seeding ground. It is thought that chinch bugs, G. Hoppers and grubs will destroy the wheat as fast as it comes up. The wheat is not yielding as was expected before harvesting. The average will fall below ten bushels of the entire acreage cut.

Cattle are laying on fat very rapidly now. Some sheep are dying, supposed from excessive hot weather.

Fat hogs have all gone to market, and stockers are scarce and high.

W. J. Colvin, of Larned, in the FARMER of the 10th inst. expresses my opinion exactly upon the proper mode of farming in this part of Kansas. Plain wheat farming will impoverish any man who sticks to it, and depends on it for a living. A friend recently expressed it in this way: "This is a good country to farm in if one only has some other business to make a living at."

Stock and feed are the two leading pursuits for the Kansas farmer to engage in, and I have not in nine years seen the time we could not put up plenty of feed if we watched our opportunity.

J. P. HANNAN.

Only 3 Weeks.

GENTLEMEN:—Those of you who expect to make an exhibit at our "State Sheep show" during the State Fair, Sept. 12 to 17, will please send in their applications for stalls, as we have prepared a large SHEEP HOUSE, with stalls for about 1,500 sheep, but from present prospects it will be inadequate, and if we find it necessary to build an annex, we want to know it, as the time is short. Our Premium List is, we think, the most liberal of any in the west, and the A. T. & S. F. R. will bring you and your stock cheaper than walking and driving your stock. Address at once.

J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, Sec'y.,
K. W. & S. B. Ass'n, Topeka, Kas.

Native Steers.

The attention of those desiring to invest in cattle is called to the advertisement of Cochrane & Dowling, Hugo, Colorado, who offer from 200 to 3,000 head for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

For fine Merino Rams, enquire of
BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

The Best Life Preserver:

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

The Rural West,

published at Little River, Kansas, desires the name of every sorghum cane grower, and manufacturer, in Kansas. Send name on postal card or by letter. No stamp required for return information.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Nearly all the Ills

that afflict mankind can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as quickly and surely, without interfering with your duties as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See advertisement.

Canvassers make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for catalogue and terms.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten cent. per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call on
A. PRESCOTT & CO.

Those wanting fine Merino Rams should not buy until they see the "Thoroughbreds" at "Capital View Sheep Farm."

BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic is not "Whisky Bitters" or a "Fancy Drink" that may lead the user on to drunkenness and ruin, but it is a true and reliable medicine which has been in use for the past fifteen years and has been prescribed and used by many leading physicians.

This certifies that after using Leis' Man's Tonic in my family, I can recommend it as very good for the purposes claimed.

JOHN N. NOYES.

It Is a Foolish Mistake

to confound a remedy of merit with the quack medicines now so common. We have used Parker's Glue Tonic with the happiest results for Rheumatism and Dyspepsia, and when worn out by overwork, and know it to be a sterling health restorative. Times. See adv.

Mr. Patterson Meant What He Said.

I hereby certify that my boy was taken sick with typhoid fever, followed by congestion of the lungs. Dr. Dyer, an eminent physician, stated that the boy had quick consumption. Mr. Patterson told me that Coe's Cough Balsam was curing similar cases and advised me to try it. When I carried it home my wife laughed at me, but I knew that Mr. Patterson meant just what he said, and I determined to try it. Two bottles cured him, so that now he is as healthy as anybody.

LYMAN DORMAN,
Huntington, Conn., Aug. 29, 1866.

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

Bartholomew & Co. are selling fine Thoroughbred Rams at eastern prices at

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM,"
Topeka, Kas.

Food for the brain and nerves that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.—[Tribune. See other column.]

Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slated Enamel Blackboard has proven a perfect success. School Districts which are using it are more than pleased. There is no question as to its durability or economy. Samples and circulars sent free to any school officer on application. Address Western School Supply Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

RAMS.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams; one, two and three year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."
BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Topeka, Kas., June 28, 1881.

Markets.

Markets by Telegraph, August 23.

New York Money Market.

MONEY—Closed at 4 per cent.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—3½ to 5 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills, 60 days, \$4 82; sight, \$4 84 ¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

6's extended.....102 ¼
5's extended.....103 ½ to 101 ¾

Coupons.....101 ½

New 4½'s registered.....114 ¼

Coupons.....114 ½

New 4's registered.....116 ¼

Coupons.....116 ½

SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES—96, 130.

MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 13 ½.

ST. JOE—\$1 12.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 15 ¾.

UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 18.

LAND GRANTS—\$1 17 ½.

SINKING FUNDS—\$1 28.

Offered.

BAR SILVER—\$1 11 ¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Quiet and generally steady.

RAILROAD BONDS—Quiet and in light request.

STATE SECURITIES—Moderately active.

STOCKS—The stock market opened weak and generally lower, and in early dealings prices declined ½ to 2 ½ per cent., Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Norfolk and Western preferred, Texas Pacific, Michigan Central, and Denver and Rio Grande being most prominent in the downward movement. Subsequently a recovery of ½ to 1 per cent. took place, the latter in Missouri Pacific. During the afternoon speculation again became weak, owing to the condition of the President, and there was a further decline of ½ to 2 per cent. which was most marked in Nashville and Chattanooga, and Hannibal and St. Joe preferred. In final sales some shares recovered a fraction, but the general list closed barely steady.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 750; shipments, 530; market weak and slow, and a shade lower, Texans dull.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,461; shipments, 1,300; market firm; sales ranged at 6 20 to 6 50; bulk at 6 35 to 6 45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 272; shipments, 165; market quiet and unchanged.

Offered.

WHEAT—Per lb. No. 2, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

CORN—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

OATS—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

RYE—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

BARLEY—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

WHEAT—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

CORN—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

OATS—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

RYE—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

BARLEY—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

WHEAT—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

CORN—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

OATS—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

RYE—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

BARLEY—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

WHEAT—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

CORN—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

OATS—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

RYE—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

BARLEY—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

WHEAT—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

CORN—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

OATS—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

RYE—Per bushel, 10 ½ to 11 ½.

Literary and Domestic

Outward Bound.

I dwell far inland, but I feel
The ocean breeze around me blow,
I hear the dashing of a keel
Through billows white as drifted snow.
I see the sunshine through the spray,
For one I love has sailed to-day.

O restless waters, lightly bear
So dear a burden on your breast!
Float cheerfully on the summer air
O starry pennon of the West!
Let only halcyon breezes play
With heaving wave and tide to-day.

Bloom, heather, on the Scottish moors,
Wake, violets, in dear English dellis!
The heart that seeks your storied shores
With all a poet's fervor swells;
High hopes ilume with rainbow ray
The broad, bright ocean path to-day.

And if at times a thought of me
Shall, swift and still, the wanderer meet,
O sunbeam, starbeam faithfully
That thought in many hues repeat.
My heart must follow on its way
The fair ship outward bound to-day.

Taking Boarders.

"It was a scandal," the neighbors said, "that Miss Delia should be obliged to take boarders, after all she'd been through; and Heaven knows boarders did not help a body to work out her own salvation. And so much money in the family, too, taking it by small and large. Wasn't her Uncle Eben, over at Dover, well-to-do, and not a chick of his own to care for, except the boy he had adopted, who was no credit to him? It was odd, now, that a man with poor relations should take to a stranger when his own flesh and blood was needy; but sometimes it does seem as if folks had more feeling for others than for their own kith and kin. Then there were cousins in the city, forehand and fashionable, who were never worth a row of pines to Delia, and there was her great-uncle John's widow, a-larking on the continent, a-gaming at Baden-Baden, and trying the waters of every mineral spring in the three kingdoms, for no disease under the sun but old age. She'd been known to say that her folks were too rich already, and probably she would endow some hospital with her property."

Plainly, wealthy relatives were of no value to Miss Delia. To be sure, she had never seen her great-aunt since she was a child, when her uncle John had brought her into their simple life for a month's visit with her French maid and dresses, her jewels and fallals, which won the heart of her namesake. Since then Uncle John's widow has become a sort of gilded creation, always young and beautiful; for, though Delia had received little gifts from time to time across the seas for the last fifteen years, she had neither heard nor seen anything of the being who had inspired her youthful imagination, and was quite uncertain if such a person as Mrs. John Rogerson was in the land of the living. Dead or alive, she seemed to have made no material difference to Delia's humdrum life. After having nursed her father through a long sickness, Delia found that he had left a heavy mortgage on the homestead, and her mother and herself on the high road to the poorhouse, unless they should bestir themselves. As her mother was already bedridden, the stirring naturally fell upon Delia, and she advertised for summer boarders:

Good board in the country, by the river-side, at seven dollars a week. Large chambers, broad plazas, fine views, berries, and new milk. One mile from the station. Address DELIA ROGERSON, Croftesborough, Maine.

"Cheap enough!" commented an elderly lady, who happened upon it. "Delia Rogerson—an old maid, I suppose, obliged to look out for herself. I've a good mind to try her broad plazas and new' milk. If I don't like it, there'll be no harm done."

And so Delia's first boarder arrived—an old lady with false front hair, brown wrinkled skin, faded eyes, black alpaca gown, and a hair trunk. Delia made her as welcome as if she had been a duchess; lighted a wood fire in Mrs. Clement's room, as the night was damp, and brought out her daintiest cup and saucer with the fadeless old roses wreathing them.

"Wonderfully kind," reflected Mrs. Clement, as she combed out her wisps of gray hair, and confided her false front to a box. "Wonderful kindness for seven dollars a week. She's new to the trade. She'll learn better. Human nature doesn't change with latitudes. She'll find it doesn't pay to consider the comfort of a poverty-stricken old creature."

But in spite of her worldly wisdom, Mrs. Clement was forced to confess that Delia had begun as she meant to hold out, though other boarders came to demand her attention, to multiply her cares. The fret and jar of conflicting temperaments under her roof was a new experience to Delia. When Mrs. Gresome complained of the mosquitoes, with an air as if Miss Rogerson were responsible for their creation; of the flies, as if they were new acquaintances; of want of appetite, as though Delia had agreed to supply it, along with berries and new milk; of the weather, as though she had pledged herself there would be no sudden changes to annoy her boarders; of the shabby house and antiquated furniture, "too old for comfort and not old enough for fashion"—then Delia doubted if taking boarders was her misison.

"What makes you keep us, my dear?" asked Mrs. Clement, after a day when everything and everybody had seemed to go wrong. "Why didn't you ever marry? You had a lover, I dare say?"

"Yes; a long, long time ago."

"Tell me about him—it."

"There isn't much to tell. He asked me to marry him. He was going to Australia. I couldn't leave father and mother, you know, (they were both feeble) and he couldn't stay here. That's all."

"And you—you—"

"Now all men beside are to me like shadows."

"And have you never heard of him since?"

"Yes. He wrote; but where was the use? It could never come to anything. It was better for him to forget me and marry. I was a millstone about his neck. I didn't answer his letter."

"And supposing he should return some day, would you marry him?"

"I dare say," laughed Delia, gently, as if the idea were familiar, "let the neighbors laugh ever so wisely. I've thought of it sometimes, sitting alone, when the world was barren and commonplace. One must have recreation of some kind, you know. Everybody requires a little romance, a little poetry, to flavor everyday thinking and doing. I'm afraid you think me a silly old maid, Mrs. Clement."

"No. The heart never grows old. The skin shrivels, the color departs, the eyes fade, the features grow pinched; but the soul is heir of eternal youth—it is as beautiful at four-score as at 'sweet and twenty.' Times makes amends for the ravages of the body by developing the spirit. You didn't tell me your lover's name. Perhaps you would rather not."

"His name was Stephen Langdon. Sometimes Capt. Seymour runs against him in Melbourne, and brings me word how he looks and what he is doing; though I never ask, and Stephen never asks for me, that I can hear." Delia's summer boarders were not a success, to be sure. If they took no money out of her pocket, they put none in. She was obliged to eke out her support with copying for Lawyer Dunmore, and embroidering for Mrs. Judge Dorr. One by one her boarders dropped away like the autumn leaves, all but old Mrs. Clement.

"I believe I will stay on," she said. "I'm getting too old to move often. Perhaps you take winter boarders at reduced rates. Eh?" "Do you think my terms high?" "By no means. But when one's purse is low—"

"Yes, I know. Do stay at your price. I can't spare you." She had grown such a fondness for the old lady that to refuse her at her own terms would have seemed like turning her own mother out of doors; besides, one month more would not signify. But she found it hard to make both ends meet, and often went to bed hungry that her mother and Mrs. Clement might enjoy enough, without there appearing to be just a pattern." At Christmas, however, came a ray of sunshine for Delia, in the shape of a hundred-dollar bill from an unknown friend.

"It can't be meant for me," she cried. "It's directed to Delia Rogerson," said her mother, "and there's nobody else of that name, now that your aunt Delia's dead."

"We are not sure she's dead," objected Delia. "Horrors! Don't you know whether your own aunt is dead or alive?" asked Mrs. Clement, in a shocked tone.

"It isn't our fault. She is rich and lives abroad. I was named for her. I used to look in the glass and try to believe I'd inherit her beauty with the name, though she was only our great uncle's wife."

"She ought to be doing something for you." "How can she, if she's dead? I don't blame her any way. Her money is her own to use according to her pleasure. Uncle John made it himself and gave it to her."

"But if she should come back to you, having run through with it, you'd divide your last crust with her, I'll be bound."

"I suppose I should," replied Delia.

The winter wore away as winters will, and the miracles of spring began in fields and wayside; and Delia's boarders returned with the June roses, and dropped away again with the falling leaves, and still Mrs. Clement stayed on and on. Just now she had been some weeks in arrears with her reduced board. No money had been forthcoming for some time, and she was growing more feeble daily, needed the luxuries of an invalid and the attention of a nurse, both of which Delia bestowed upon her, without taking thought for the morrow.—Columbian Banner.

"I must hear from my man-of-business tomorrow, Delia; I'm knee-deep in debt to you." she began one night.

"Don't mention it," cried Delia. "I'd rather never see a cent of it than have you take it to heart. You are welcome to stay and share pot-luck with us; you are such company for mother and me."

"Thank you, my dear. I've grown as fond of you as if you were my own flesh and blood. There turn down the light, please. Draw the curtain, dear, and put another stick on the fire, please. It grows chilly, doesn't it? You might kiss me just once, if you wouldn't mind. It's a hundred years or so since any one kissed me."

And the next morning, when Delia carried up Mrs. Clement's breakfast, her boarder lay cold and still upon the pillows.

The first shock over, Delia wrote to the lawyer of whom she had heard Mrs. Clement speak as having charge of her affairs, begging him to notify that lady's if she had any. In reply Mr. Willis wrote: "The late Mrs. Clement appears to have no near relatives. Some distant cousins, who have an abundance of this world's goods, yet served her shabbily when she tested their generosity, as she has tried yours, are all that remain of her family. In

the meantime I enclose you a copy of her last will and testament, to peruse at your leisure."

"What interest does he think I take in Mrs. Clement's will?" thought Delia; but rea! nevertheless.

Being of sound mind, this 16th day of June, 18—, I, Della Rogerson Clement, do hereby leave one hundred dollars to each of my cousins; and I bequeath the residue of my property—viz., thirty thousand dollars invested in the Ingot Mining Company, twenty thousand dollars in Fortune Flannel Mills, and my jewels to the beloved niece of my first husband, John Rogerson, Della Rogerson, of Croftesborough, Maine.

"For I was a stranger, and ye took me in, hungry, and ye fed me; sick, and ye ministered unto me."

"Goodness alive!" cried the neighbors, when the fact reached their ears. "What a profitable thing it is to take boarders! Everybody in town will be trying it. Of course Steve Langdon will come and marry her, if she were forty old maids. You may stick a pin in there!"

Delia did not open her house to boarders the next season. She found enough to do in looking after her money and spending it; in replying to letters from indigent people, who seemed to increase alarmingly; in receiving old friends, who suddenly found time to remember her existence. And, sure enough, among the rest appeared Steve Langdon, and all the village said, "I told you so."

"It's not my fault that you and I are single yet, Delia," he said. "And we are too old to think of it now, Steve."

"Nonsense! It's never too late to mend. I'm not rich; Delia, but I've enough for two and to spare."

"I wouldn't be contented not to drive in my carriage and have servants under me now," laughed Delia.

"Indeed! Then perhaps you have a better match in view. Captain Seymour asked me, by the way, if I had come to interfere with Squire Jones' interest."

"Yes, Squire Jones proposed to me last week."

"Now, see here, Delia. Have I come all the way from Melbourne on a fool's errand? There I was growing used to my misery and loneliness, when the mail brings in a letter in a strange hand, which tells me that my dear love, Della Rogerson, loves and dreams of me still, is poor and alone, and needs me—me! And the letter is signed by her aunt, Mrs. Clement, who ought to know. I packed my household goods and came."

"I'm glad that you did."

"In order that I may congratulate Squire Jones."

"But I haven't accepted him. In fact I've refused him—because—"

"Because you will marry your old love, like the lass in the song, Delia?"

In Croftesborough people are not yet tired of telling how a woman made money by taking boarders.—Independent.

How to Purify Cistern Water.

I recently moved into a house that had been unoccupied for some weeks, and found that the cistern water, while looking clear and pure, had a most abominable odor. Thinking that the agitation caused by pumping the water, would soon mend the matter, the family did its best to use the offensive stuff. But finding little improvement, I procured from a druggist a couple of ounces of permanganate of potash, and dumped it into the cistern. In 24 hours the offensive odor had entirely disappeared. The chemical cost me 30 cents. Perhaps this experience may be of use to some of your readers, hence I make a note of it.

He Stopped His Paper.

Once upon a time a man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold his corn at 4 cents below the market price. Then his property was sold for taxes, because he didn't read the Sheriff's sales. He was arrested and fined \$8 for going hunting on Sunday, and he paid \$300 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised two weeks and the public cautioned not to negotiate them. He then paid a big Irishman, with foot like a forge hammer, to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid four years' subscription in advance and made the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again. Such is life without a newspaper.

Pickling Tomatoes.

The way I do, is to put them down with my cucumbers; every time that I lay down a picking of cucumbers I throw in a lot of tomatoes, every size. When I want to use them, I take them out of the brine, cut them in two, and let them soak a day or two; then I put them in more fresh water and boil until tender; then drain them and put in good vinegar same as cucumbers, with a few spices.

I also put ripe tomatoes down in vinegar. I put small red ones in a glass can, all that will go in and not break the skin, with a little brown sugar, a few cloves and cinnamon. I use the best cider vinegar—never acid vinegar, as it eats the fruit and makes it soft.

H. L. P.

Tomato Catsup.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following directions as having been in use in the editor's family for fifty years—which is going back to quite an early period, in the general introduction of tomatoes for culinary purposes:

Take a bushel of tomatoes, cut them in small pieces, boil until soft, then rub them through a

wire sieve, add two quarts of the best cider vinegar, one pint of salt, one-quarter pound of whole cloves, one-quarter pound of allspice, one tablespoonful of black pepper, one good-sized pod of red pepper (whole), and five heads of garlic. Mix together and boil until reduced to one-half the quantity. When cold strain through a colander, and bottle, sealing the corks. It will keep two or three years as fresh as when made.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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Mention this Paper.

Increased Pension</

A Leap o' Fun.

Only a Joke.

A tailor not far from Petticoat lane got hold of a red-hot idea. He heated up his goose to the blistering point and placed it on a bench at his door with the sign reading, "Only six pence." In a few minutes in came an ancient-looking Israelite, with an eye out for bargains, and, as he saw the goose and read the sign, he made up his mind that he had struck it rich. He naturally reached out to heft his bargain, and that was where he gave himself away. The tailor almost fell down with his merriment, but it did not last over sixty seconds. At the end of that time the victim entered the shop and began a sort of gymnastic performance which did not end until the tailor was a sadly mashed man and his shop in the greatest confusion. The two were fighting in front when an officer came along and nabbed both, and both were brought before his Honor together. The tailor appeared with a black eye and a finger tied up in a rag, and the Israelite had a scratched nose and was minus two front teeth.

"Well?" queried the court, as the pair stood gazing at him.

"Vhell, I shall speak first," replied the tailor. "I like to have a shoke sometimes, und so I put dot goose outd dere. Id vhas all in funs, und I am werry sorry."

"I couldn't see what the fun cum in," said the other. "Dis yere han' am all burned to a blister, an' I won't be able to use it for two weeks."

"Did you put that goose out there for a joke?" queried the court.

"Yaw—it was only a shoke."

"And were you joking when you entered the shop and made things hum?" he asked of the other.

"No, boss, I wasn't. I am an old man and not much gibben to laffin' an' cuttin' up. When I let go of dat goose I made up my mind to dash dat tailor flatter dan a billyard ball. It was my first foul for ober forty yrs, but I got de bulge on him an' was usin' him up when de officer stepped in. No, boss, I wasn't jokin' 'bout dat time."

"Were you very tickled?" he queried of the tailor.

"Vhell, I was tickled until he pitched into me."

"You were the only one who had any fun out of it?"

"Vhell, I s'pose so."

"Then you'll have to foot the bill. I shall let him go and fine you 40 shillings."

"Dot ish pooyt high."

"Yes; but it was a rich joke, you know."

"Maybe she vhas, but I guess I let dat goose cool off now. Here is 40 shillings, und now I shall go home. I bid you good day."

The Comet.

Yesterday morning between three and four o'clock we were called from our bed by the presence of a sorrel cow with an inadequate tail in the grounds of our winter palace.

She had eaten a row of tuberoses and some mignonette to sweeten her breath, and was just smelling of the statue of Eli Perkins which stands on the west side of our boulevard, when we came up behind her with a bed sheet and smote her on the snout.

While merrily romping with her over the velvety lawn, our attention was suddenly called to a large \$250 comet, nor'west by nor', and about three feet above the horizon, with its tail over the dashboard.

When first seen it was in perihelion with the dome of the court-house, but while we watched it either the court house changed position or we did, and the space became more clearly defined.

Some are of the opinion that this comet is the one that appeared about twenty-five years ago, but our own idea is that it is a new one that has never been used.

It has a nucleus that shines with a nebulous light. It also carries with it a hyperbola and a parabola, in a common valise.

A well known astronomer claims that this is a comet which, according to the books, isn't due yet for 1,500 years. There must be some mistake, however, unless it lost something when it was here 500 years ago, and has returned to see if it cannot find it. Still its running time may have been changed in order to stir up competition with other comets.

We had not time to fully investigate the wonderful celestial phenomenon as people began to pass where we were taking observations, and, noticing our simple costume, called the attention of other people to us, and, in a short time, a large and demonstrative audience had gathered near us, which disturbed our scientific researches and concluded the early morning session.—*Detroit Free Press*.

It is an old story about the countryman who invited two girls into an ice cream saloon and called for a small glass and three spoons, though of course everybody takes it for a newspaper yarn; but it can be discounted by an actual occurrence at A. D. Russell's yesterday. A young gentleman came into the store with three young ladies, and inquired the price of soda water.

"By gosh!" he exclaimed, "five cents a glass! Well, give us one glass; I guess it will go round."

One glass of the refreshing beverage was actually divided among the crowd.

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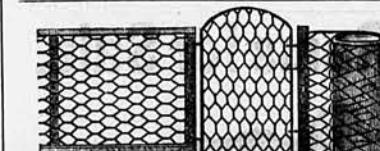
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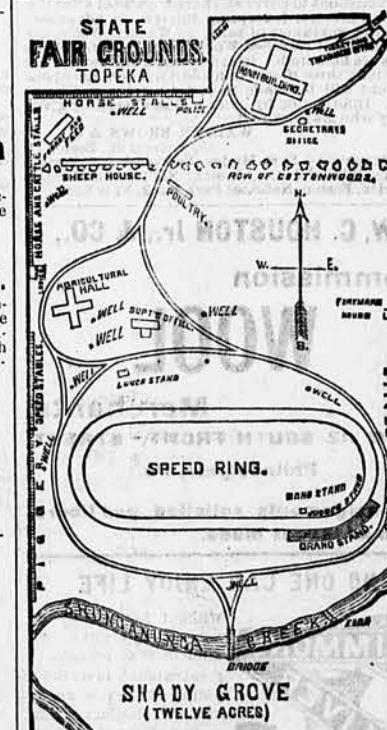
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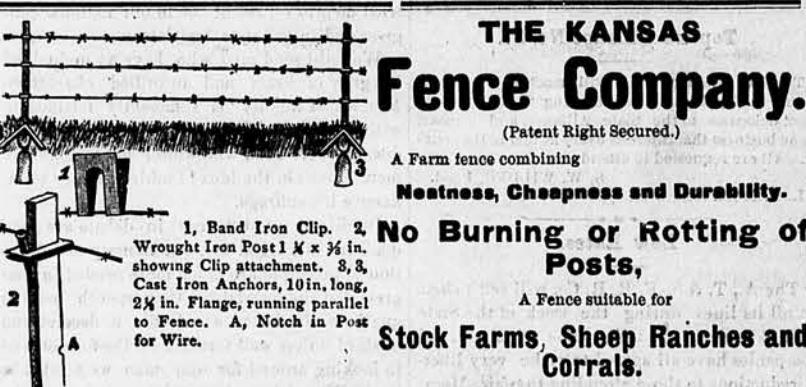
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